(XXXI YEAR.) THE (Nº 1610.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE. 109

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1776

LONDON, *March 8.*

Mr. alderman BULL's *speech, to refer to a committee of the house the consideration of the treaties for taking into British pay 17,000 foreign troops, to be sent to America.*

I CANNOT, Sir, at this time, forbear to express my astonishment and concern, that early in the present session so many gentlemen should have been prevailed upon, by any considerations, to stand forth, in the most serious and solemn manner, to approve and sanctify those cruel and arbitrary measures which were recommended, and have been fatally carried into execution, by an unfeeling and unrelenting administration, who have dared to abuse the throne by their wicked and sanguinary councils, and whose whole conduct has proved them entirely destitute of every principle of justice, of humanity, and the religion of their country. Their insatiable thirst for protestant blood has been long evident; and it cries aloud to heaven for vengeance, as well as for the just indignation of a long abused, insulted, oppressed people. To exult in the destruction of our most valuable commercial friends, and protestant fellow-subjects; to pray that the same *horrid* scenes may be repeated; that war, desolation, and bloodshed, may pervade the whole continent of America, unless it shall bow its devoted head to popery, to poverty, to the most abject and ignominious slavery, were not the *fact* on record, would be thought incredible! That record, Sir, to a nation professing a regard to liberty, and the rights of humanity, will remain an eternal monument of reproach.

Sir, is it certain, is it probable, that the exertions of ministerial tyranny and revenge will be *much* longer permitted? That there will be *no appeal* to stop the *further* effusion of protestant blood? Or can it be expected that the people of *this* country, reducing by thousands to beggary and want, will remain *idle spectators* till the sword is at *their* breasts, or dragoons at their doors? God forbid. I am not insensible how much professions of patriotism are become a subject of ridicule. To the astonishment of the world, the love of our country has been ridiculed within these walls. And yet, Sir, this shall not restrain me. While I will uniformly *withhold* the *offer* of my life and fortune in support of ministerial despotism, I wish it to be understood that, whenever occasion may call it, I will cheerfully sacrifice *both* in defence of the liberties of the people.

The war that you are now waging is an unjust one; it is founded in oppression, and its end will be *distress* and *disgrace*. Let not the historian be obliged to say that the Russian and the German *slave* was hired to subdue the sons of Englishmen and of freedom; and that in the reign of a prince of the house of Brunswick, every infamous attempt was made to extinguish that spirit which brought his ancestors to the throne, and in spite of treachery and rebellion, seated them firmly upon it.

I shall not now trouble the house any further than to declare my abhorrence of all the measures which have been adopted against America; measures equally inimical to the principles of commerce, to the spirit of the constitution, and to the honour, to the faith, and the true dignity of the British nation.

April 5. Wednesday new cloathing for the guards, who are going to America, was shipped on board some transports lying at the Tower wharf, and they immediately fell down to Gravesend, to proceed from thence for Spithead; and yesterday morning the waggons that have been at the Tower wharf some time were begun to be shipped on board some transports.

Yesterday a messenger was sent from the admiralty to Portsmouth, with dispatches for general Howe, to be sent by the Greyhound sloop, now ready to sail for Boston.

Extract of a letter from Norwich, dated March 25, 1776.

"The woollen manufactury, the sole support of this great and once flourishing city, has so materially suffered by the present american war, that a considerable number of valuable and industrious young men have been obliged to inlist to avoid starving. Should they be transported to America, to fight against their friends and fellow-subjects, contrary to their inclinations, and solemn promises made them by the recruiting officers, in whom they confide, and who assure them they are only intended to replace those soldiers who are going there, they will no doubt desert."

April 9. Capt. Hotham is preferred to a broad pendant, and will act third in command on the American station.

Capt. Hawkes is appointed to the command of the Mermaid frigate, at Plymouth.

A squadron of men of war under the command of a rear-admiral, compleatly victualled and manned for a foreign voyage, is intended to lay at Spithead this summer, in order to be in readiness to sail on any emergency.

Extract of a letter from Corke, March 29.

"Yesterday and this morning the following transports arrived here, viz. the Christie, Bodfield; Osterbolio, Stobergh; Speedwell, Fox; Friendship, Coldstream; and Levant, Thomas; from Plymouth. Gall, Jefferson; Thomas, Sides; Amity's Successon, Cousins; Charming Sally, Whalley; Lucretia, Wilson; Providence, Ware; Sarah, Pandeton, and Aston, Parker; from London. Grace, Cowles; Success, Ocesle, Tisdall; John, Hunter; Lively, Witherden; Britannia, Bell; and Garland, Preston; from Portsmouth, with troops, &c. The above ships, which are expected to sail in a few days for Boston, are to be convoyed by two men of war."

NEW-YORK, *July 4.*

Last Saturday arrived at the Hook (like the swarm of locusts escaped from the bottomless pit) a fleet said to be 130 sail of ships and vessels from Halifax, having on board gen. Howe, &c. sent out by the tyrants of Great-Britain, after destroying the English constitution there, on the pious design of enslaving the British colonies and plundering their property at pleasure, or murdering them at once, and taking possession of all, as Ahab did of Naboth's vineyard.

On Monday about 1000 of them landed on the west end of Long-Island, but soon embarked again, and seeing a party of rifle-men, said to be about 100, gave them three huzzas, which they returned with the Indian war-hoop. On Tuesday morning some of them appeared coming up, and before night about forty-five sail came above the Narrows, and anchored at and near the Watering-place, where they fired about fifty cannon shot, of which we have not heard the occasion, and landed many of their men, whom we could plainly see exercising and parading.

It was apprehended they intended to penetrate into the interior parts of the island, or to some of the neighbouring towns, but it does not appear that they have yet attempted it, or done any thing on shore, except taking up a little bridge on the causeway between the landing and the highlands, at the ferry. We hear general Mercer, with a detachment, was yesterday dispatched to watch their motions, and act as occasion might require.

We are assured that major Lamb, capt. Oswald, and capt. Burr, are prisoners on board this fleet.

July 8. The fleet from Halifax, we informed our readers in our last, was arrived at Sandy-Hook, to the amount of 113 sail; it is difficult, from their situation, to ascertain their number, but we suppose it does not exceed 130 sail: Monday it came up into Yakes's bay, below the Narrows; Tuesday several ships came too at the Watering place; Wednesday more followed; and by Thursday noon the whole fleet was at anchor in a line from Kill Van Kull to Simonson's ferry, on the east side of Staten-island. The Asia brought up the rear of the fleet, and in the narrows was fired at from a small battery on Long-Island, which compliment was returned by about forty 24 pounders, one of which lodged in the wall of the house of Mr. Bennet, but did no hurt to the family; and three shot had near done much mischief to the house and family of Mr. Dennis Dennise, one of them narrowly missing the kitchen, wherein was a number of the family; a second struck the barn, and the third destroyed much of the fence of the garden opposite the front door of the mansion-house.

Part of the army is encamped on Staten-island, and we have not the least reason to doubt will endeavour to secure the north side thereof by intrenchments, whilst the shipping protect the other parts.

As soon as the troops landed they paraded the north shore, and on Wednesday morning made their appearance near Elizabeth-town point; but the country being soon alarmed, they retreated, took up the floor of the draw-bridge in the salt meadows, and immediately threw up some works.

A sloop of 12 six pounders, belonging to the fleet from Halifax, laying in the Kills, near Mr. Decker's ferry, was almost torn to pieces last Wednesday morning, by a party under the command of general Herd, from the opposite shore, with two 18 pounders. The crew soon abandoned the sloop, and we suppose she is rendered unfit for any further service.

We hear two men of war are laying near Amboy, in order, it is supposed, to stop all navigation that way.

The number of Highlanders lately taken prisoners in the different vessels from Scotland, amounts to about seven hundred and fifty.

Since our last arrived the first division of Connecticut forces commanded by the hon. brigadier generals Waterbury and Wadsworth.

Yesterday seven seamen, belonging to the Killingsworth transport of 700 tons, were brought to town from Long-island, having deserted the ship the night before: They say the number of soldiers with the fleet is about 8500, who are all encamped; and that many of the seamen intended to desert the fleet when an opportunity presented.

Last Wednesday night the captain of a transport, and four of his men, were taken at the Narrows, and brought to town: They were looking for a boat that had gone adrift, and going too near the shore were taken by the riflemen.

PHILADELPHIA, *July 8.*

In CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

Resolved, That the board of war be empowered to employ such a number of persons as they shall find necessary to manufacture flints for the continent; and for this purpose to apply to the respective assemblies, conventions, and councils or committees of safety of the United American states, or committees of inspection of the counties and towns thereto belonging, for the names and places of abode of persons skilled in the manufactory aforesaid, and of the places in their respective states where the best flint stones are to be obtained, with samples of the same.

By order of congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

WAR-OFFICE, *Philadelphia, July 6, 1776.*

ALL persons in the United American states, who are able to inform the congress of any quantities of flint stone, or of any persons who are skilled in the manufacture of flints, are requested to apply in person or by letter, to the board of war and ordnance, at the war-office, in Market-street, near the corner of Fourth-street.—All printers of news-papers in the several states are desired to insert this advertisement

RICHARD PETERS, jun. secretary.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Sorel, June 13.

"On the 8th inst. a detachment of about sixteen hundred men, under the command of general Thomson, left the mouth of Nicolette, in order to surprise the enemy at Three-Rivers. The design was to have attacked the town before day, but some unforeseen accidents retarded him, so that it was quite light before he got near the town. An advanced boat discovered the party on their march, gave the alarm, and was fired on by the riflemen, who drove her off into the stream. This happened a little before sunrise; and as all prospect of succeeding by surprise was then over, the general determined to make the attack, ordered the drums to beat, to put the best face upon the matter, and intimidate the enemy. In this manner the march continued till they came within the reach of the vessels, some of which were anchoring along the shore for about a mile, or a mile and a-half above the town, when a brisk cannonade began from them, but without effect, or occasioning the least disorder among the troops, who bore it with as good a countenance as the best veterans in the world could have done. Colonel Maxwel who led the first division, seeing however that in proceeding by the road he would be exposed to a very galling fire from all the vessels, seventeen in number, turned a little to the left, in order to cross what appeared to be a point of woods, and by which it seemed as if he could gain the height of the town, where the firing from the vessels would be ineffectual. This point turned out to be a very thick swamp of great extent, and which took up three hours or more to get through, every step to the knee, and very often a great deal higher. This was very unfavourable to us, for it was impossible for men to march through it without being broken, and a good deal of confusion. And as the enemy were ready for us at the farther side, there was neither time nor ground to form them properly. The consequence was, as you may judge, that we had the worst of it.

"The general's original plan was to have attacked before day at four separate places; two attacks by the opposite ends of the main street, and two attacks by the cross-street; each division consisting of three hundred men. A reserve of two hundred and fifty was to remain ready for the support of any of the others. I am almost persuaded, that had we arrived in time to have put this in execution, it would have succeeded, notwithstanding the great superiority of the enemy in point of numbers; but the morning and the swamp, as I told you before, broke in upon this plan. No new one was formed, nor indeed had the general it in his power to form one, for one of the divisions was separated from the rest in passing the swamp, nor did the general know where they were till the firing began from them. All he could then do was to order them to be supported. This was done for some time with effect, the enemy having broke and given way for some distance; but being supported in their turn, they drove our people back, who bore, in a soldier-like manner, a very heavy fire from the musquetry and two pieces of field artillery, sometimes loaded with grape and sometimes with round shot. We were, however, after repeated attacks, obliged to give way, the enemy scarcely pursuing us.

"Our loss is inconsiderable as to numbers. But, alas! not so as to men, general Thomson being among the prisoners. Though we had the worst of it, I hope we have made some impression on the minds of our enemies. They allow we behaved well; and it will not tell amiss that twelve hundred Americans attacked, under every disadvantage, four thousand British troops, obliged them at first to give way, and, when beat back, made a retreat of forty-five miles with the loss of about one hundred and fifty men."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated June 13, 1776.

"In a Bristol paper of May 4th, it is said the foreign troops were ordered to sail with the fleet, and that lord Howe took leave of, and set out from court on the second of May, to take the command. It is still uncertain about the commissioners, but on the 13th of April it was said commissions were making out to appoint five. Lord and gen. Howe, and Mr. Cornwallis, were three of them, the other two uncertain; but some said they were to be governor Pownall and one Mr. Mills; they are to receive your submissions, and grant pardons, but not till you have laid down your arms. About five hundred vessels are to carry the sword and olive-branch, with a great number of flat-bottomed boats, nine thousand waggons, twenty-seven hundred horses, and from thirty to fifty thousand men; the number appears still uncertain, but no doubt their numbers are great, by all which it is to be supposed great ceremony is to be used on this most solemn occasion. Burgoyne is to command at Quebec, Howe at York, and Clinton to the southward; lord Howe to command the whole. The Queen has brought another princess to the nation. The duchess of Kingston has had her trial, and was found guilty, but pleaded the benefit of clergy and got off; she is since flown over to France, to avoid a writ of *ne exeat regno*."

A letter from New-York of the 8th instant, mentions seven deserters arriving there from the fleet, who informed that the ships were badly manned, except the admiral, and that the men on board were very sickly.

THIS day PATRICK HENRY Esq; was chosen governor of this country, and a committee appointed to acquaint him therewith; to which he returned the following answer to the convention

To the honourable the president and house of convention.

GENTLEMEN

THE vote of this day, appointing me governor of this commonwealth, has been notified to me in the most polite and obliging manner, by George Mason, Henry Lee, Dudley Digges, John Blair, and Bartholomew Landridge, Esqrs.

A sense of the high and unmerited honour conferred upon me by the convention fills my heart with gratitude, which I trust my whole life will manifest. I take this earliest opportunity to express my thanks, which I wish to convey to you, gentlemen, in the strongest terms of acknowledgment.

When I reflect that the tyranny of the British king and parliament hath kindled a formidable war, now raging throughout this wide extended continent, and in the operations of which this commonwealth must bear so great a part; and that, from the events of this war, the future happiness, or misery, of a great proportion of the human species will finally result; that, in order to preserve this commonwealth from anarchy, and its attendant ruin, and to give vigour to our councils and ease to all our measures, government hath been necessarily assumed and new modelled; that it is exposed to numberless hazards and perils in its infantine state; that it can never attain to maturity, or ripen into firmness, unless it is guarded by affectionate assiduity, and managed by great abilities; I lament my want of talents; I feel my mind filled with anxiety and uneasiness to find myself so unequal to the duties of that important station to which I am called by favour of my fellow citizens, at this truly critical conjuncture. The errors of my conduct shall be atoned for so far as I am able, by unwearied endeavours to secure the freedom and happiness of our common country.

I shall enter upon the duties of my office whenever you, gentlemen, shall be pleased to direct; relying upon the known wisdom and virtue of your honourable house to supply my defects, and to give permanency and success to that system of government which you have formed, and which is so wisely calculated to secure equal liberty, and advance human happiness.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen your most obedient,
And very humble servant,

Williamsburg, June 29, 1776. P. HENRY, jun.

The CONSTITUTION, or FORM of GOVERNMENT, agreed to and resolved upon by the delegates and representatives of the several counties and corporations of VIRGINIA.

WHEREAS George the third, king of Great-Britain and Ireland, and elector of Hanover, heretofore intrusted with the exercise of the kingly office in this government hath endeavoured to pervert the same into a detestable and insupportable tyranny, by putting his negative on laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good:

By denying his governors permission to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation for his assent, and, when so suspended, neglecting to attend to them for many years.

By refusing to pass certain other laws, unless the persons to be benefited by them would relinquish the inestimable right of representation in the legislature.

By dissolving legislative assemblies repeatedly and continually, for opposing with manly firmness, his invasions of the rights of the people.

When dissolved, by refusing to call others for a long space of time, thereby leaving the political system without any legislative head.

By endeavouring to prevent the population of our country, and, for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners.

By keeping among us, in times of peace, standing armies and ships of war.

By affecting to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

By combining with others to subject us to a foreign jurisdiction, giving his assent to their pretended acts of legislation.

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us of the benefits of trial by jury.

For transporting us beyond seas, to be tried for pretended offences.

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

By plundering our seas, ravaging our coasts, burning our towns and destroying the lives of our people.

By inciting insurrections of our fellow-subjects with the allurements of forfeiture and confiscation.

By prompting our negroes to rise in arms among us, those very negroes whom, by an inhuman use of his negative, he hath refused his permission to exclude by law.

By endeavouring to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages sexes, and conditions of existence.

By transporting, at this time, a large army of foreign mercenaries, to compleat the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

By answering our repeated petitions for redress with a repetition of injuries.

And finally, by abandoning the helm of government, and declaring us out of his allegiance and protection.

By which several acts of misrule, the government of this country, as formerly exercised under the crown of Great-Britain, is TOTALLY DISSOLVED.

We, therefore, the delegates and representatives of the good people of Virginia, having maturely considered the premises, and viewing with great concern the deplorable condition to which this once happy country must be reduced, unless some regular adequate mode of civil polity is speedily adopted, and, in compliance with a recommendation of the general congress, do ordain and declare the future form of government of Virginia to be as followeth.

The legislative, executive, and judiciary departments, shall be separate and distinct, so that neither exercise the powers properly belonging to the other; nor shall any person exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time, except that the justices of the county courts shall be eligible to either house of assembly.

The legislative shall be formed of two distinct branches who, together, shall be a complete legislature. They shall meet once, or oftener, every year, and shall be called the GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA.

One of these shall be called the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, and consist of two representatives to be chosen for each county, and for the district of West Augusta, annually, of such men as actually reside in and are freeholders of the same, or duly qualified according to law, and also of one delegate or representative to be chosen annually for the city of Williamsburg, and one for the borough of Norfolk, and a representative for each of such other cities and boroughs as may hereafter be allowed particular representation by the legislature; but when any city or borough shall so decrease as that the number of persons having right of suffrage therein shall have been, for the space of seven years successively, less than half the number of voters in some one county in Virginia, such city or borough thenceforward shall cease to send a delegate or representative to the assembly.

The other shall be called the SENATE, and consist of twenty-four members, of whom thirteen shall constitute a house to proceed on business, for whose election the different counties shall be divided into twenty-four districts, and each county of the respective district, at the time of the election of its delegates, shall vote for one senator, who is actually a resident and freeholder within the district or duly qualified according to law, and is upwards of twenty five years of age; and the sheriffs of each county, within five days at farthest after the last county election in the district shall meet at some convenient place, and from the poll so taken in their respective counties return as a senator the man who shall have the greatest number of votes in the whole district. To keep up this assembly by rotation, the districts shall be equally divided into four classes, and numbered by lot. At the end of one year after the general election, the six members elected by the first division shall be displaced, and the vacancies thereby occasioned supplied from such class or division, by new election, in the manner aforesaid. This rotation shall be applied to each division, according to its number, and continued in due order annually.

The right of suffrage in the election of members for both houses shall remain as exercised at present, and each house shall chuse its own speaker, appoint its own officers, settle its own rules of proceeding, and direct writs of election for supplying intermediate vacancies.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ANNAPOLIS, July 18.

A LETTER from Williamsburg, July 13, 1776.

By EXPRESS.

AS the enemy's fleet has been driven from their station, and their forces obliged to abandon Gwyn's island, and we are informed they will endeavour to possess themselves of some place on the Eastern shore of Maryland, we have thought it prudent to give you the earliest intimation thereof: A battery of two 18 pounders played on their ships, and in a few rounds forced them to retire: Four 9 pounders silenced their batteries, raked their camp, and threw them into the greatest confusion, on which our men, as soon as boats could be procured, passed over to the island, which the enemy abandoned with precipitation, carrying with them all their cannon, except one; two of their tenders fell into our hands; the ship Dunmore was so much damaged that, it is said, she was burnt the night after the cannonade; they were obliged to destroy two other vessels. We congratulate you on the success of the American arms in South-Carolina. By this express you will be fully informed of Sir Peter Parker's repulse.

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina, July 3, 1776.

By EXPRESS.

Narrative by Thomas Bennet, of Col. Darnilson's Massachusetts regiment---Daniel Hawkins, of Boston, ---Robert Scot and Edmund Alston of New-Hampshire ---and James Scot, of Virginia, deserters from the fleet which attacked and were beaten off by the brave garrison in Fort Sullivan, under the command of col. Moultrie, on Friday the 28th of June, 1776.---They are all Americans, and had been taken by the enemy at sea; Bennet, Hawkins, and Scot, in the sloop Sally; Hamilton and Alston, in the brigantine Friendship.

The Bristol of 50 guns, commanded by Sir Peter Parker, is greatly damaged in her hull, large knees and timbers shot through and smashed. If the water had not been very smooth, it would have been impossible to have kept her from sinking---all the carpenters in the fleet had been called to her assistance. Main-mast shot away, main-mast badly wounded by three several shot, fore-mast by two; rigging, sails and yard much damaged. The captain of the commodore lost his left arm above the elbow; he was sent yesterday, June 30, to England in a brig. The commodore's breeches torn off; his backside laid bare; his thigh and knee wounded; walks only when supported by two men. 44 men killed, 30 wounded among whom were many midshipmen and petty officers; 20 of the wounded dead since the action. It was talked in the fleet, that the two large ships would go over the bar again, and proceed to English Harbour in Antigua to be repaired. The Bristol, when lightened as much as possible, draws 18 feet 7 inches water.

Experiment, of 50 guns on two decks, all twelve pounders; a slighter built vessel than the Bristol, exceedingly damaged in her hull; several ports beat in one; her mizen-mast hurt, but uncertain of particulars; killed 57, of whom the captain was one; wounded 30, several since dead; draws when lightest 17 feet water. The general opinion is, that neither of those large ships will go safely over the bar again.

Solebay, 28 guns, 2 men killed, 4 wounded; Active, 28, lieutenant killed, 4 wounded; Acteon, 28, Sphynx, 20, Siren, 28, all got aground, the first in coming up, the two latter in running away. The Sphynx cut away her bowsprit; the Siren got off. The Acteon, by the assistance of a friendly English seaman, remained fast, burnt and blown up by her own people. While she was on fire, Mr. Millegan, one of our marine officers, and a party of men, boarded her, brought off her colours, the ship's bell, and as many sails and stores as three boats could contain. The Thunder bomb lay at a considerable distance, throwing shells at the fort, and by over-charging had shattered the beds and damaged the ship so much as to render it necessary for her to go into dock before she can act again. The Friendship, a hired armed vessel of 26 guns of various sizes, covered the bomb, as did the Siren, who also fired very briskly at the fort ricocket shot. The whole fleet badly manned and sickly, particularly the Siren's crew, at two-thirds short allowance of provisions and water. They have had no fresh provisions since their arrival, the first of June.

Lord William Campbell had been very anxious for the attack, and proposed taking all the forts with only the Siren and Solebay. Lord Cornwallis has the chief command of the land forces; he and general Clinton are both ashore with the troops at Long Island. His lordship had some time ago urged Sir Peter Parker to attack on the sea side, otherwise he would march up, attack and take the fort, and complain of Sir Peter's tardiness; the commodore replied, lord Cornwallis might march his troops when he pleased, but the fleet required a fair wind; the first that happened he would proceed against the fort. The general at that time believed we had no troops out of garrison; but he was soon better informed, being since repulsed and drove back with loss. He remained quiet and left the commodore to enjoy the glory of being defeated alone. This must be a mistake from lord Cornwallis's having had the command when the fleet left Ireland. The negro pilot Sampson, who is exceedingly caressed, was on board the commodore, and put down with the doctors out of harm's way. When the fleet sailed from Ireland the number of troops was about 4000, but 11 transports had separated from the rest and not since been heard of.

The former deserters from on board the Ranger sloop, who had seen all the land forces, said the amount was from 1300 to 2000 at most. Between 9 and 10 o'clock the Acteon, the commodore, and other ships, began to steal away. They made no piping, nor waited to heave up their anchors, but slipt their cables. The commodore has only one anchor and cable left. About 2 o'clock on Friday, when the fort was waiting for a supply of powder, some of the men of war's men mistaking the unavoidable silence for surrender, cried out the Yankees had done fighting; others replied, by God we are glad of it, for we never had such a drubbing in our lives; we had been told the Yankees would not stand two fires, but we never saw better fellows. All the common men in the fleet spoke loudly in praise of the garrison. Brave fine fellows. The seamen in general are desirous of getting on shore to join the Americans. One M'Neal, a deserter from col. Gadsden's regiment, had informed the commodore, that before he left Fort Johnston he had spiked up all the cannon, and that the fort might be easily taken.

A report in the fleet, that no quarter would be given to the Americans, and that £. 5000 had been offered for general Lee.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

YOU are now with your consent, by the unanimous voice of America, declared a free and independent state. It is your duty, it is your interest to adopt the most effectual measures to carry this declaration into execution. The important day approaches on which you are to exercise the greatest characteristic of freemen. On the first day of August, you are to elect delegates to frame a government under which you and your posterity are to enjoy the inestimable blessings of liberty, or to suffer the complicated miseries of slavery. How sacred the trust! the most honourable, the most important a people can bestow.---You are bound in duty to your God, your country, and your posterity, to exercise this right, with honour, courage, wisdom, and integrity. When called to give your voice, examine with impartiality the pretensions of each candidate; reflect upon the qualifications he ought to possess, and remember that on a single vote may depend the happiness or misery of millions.---One voice may make a majority for the candidate, his vote may elect the deputy to Congress, whose opinion may determine the councils of America. Reason and judgment alone should influence your choice. Private friendship personal attachment should be discarded; all prejudices quarrels and animosities should cease. The strictest probity, a manly firmness of mind, an inflexibility of temper, an obstinate persevering resolution, and an undoubted attachment to America and her present measures are essentials; no man of whom the least doubt can be justly entertained as to *either*, is worthy of your confidence. Permit me to say that you have been too inattentive, too careless in the choice of your delegates. Instances may be given where you have elected men who never manifested themselves friends to liberty. The supporters of the proprietary government in acts of oppression; the favourers of the proclamation to tax you without your consent; the open opposers of the measures of America; persons who have broke the association; and strangers (who have since discovered their inimical principles) have been deemed worthy of a seat in your Conventions. A few questions will readily discover the merit of the candidate. Is he a man of integrity and courage? his general character will gratify the enquiry. Is he a warm friend to the liberties and independency of America, and a zealous advocate for the present measures adopted by the Congress? to resolve this question, take a view of the whole tenor of his con-

duct in life. Conſider his education, his attachments and connections. Enquire what has been his conduct in the ſtruggles between the proprietary, his upper houſe, and the people; whether he took the part of the clergy in their conteſt for the 40 per poll; whether he oppoſed or juſtified the proclamation for regulating and eſtabliſhing the fees of office; whether he holds any place of profit under the old government? examine his principles as to the diſpute with Great-Britain; reflect on his conduct at the time of the ſtamp act; trace his behaviour from that period to the preſent time. Aſk whether he ſupported the commercial ſyſtem of oppoſition, contributed to the purchaſe of arms, ſubſcribed the aſſociation, or enrolled in the militia? In ſhort, conſider ſeriouſly whether he has ſhewn an uniformity of conduct, that he is well affected to your cauſe, and that you can truſt him, at this very alarming criſis, to ſupport the meaſures of America and her independency.

I have already communicated what I eſteemed very exceptionable conduct in your December and May Conventions. A very conſiderable change has been made in our public meaſures by the laſt Convention. The debates have been public, the members have voted individually, and the inſtructions to the deputies in Congreſs have been withdrawn; but I am inclined to think your directions, and not an alteration of ſentiment, produced the change. The vote to authoriſe your deputies to concur in a declaration of independence appears as *unanimous*. The neceſſity of the caſe, and not the juſtice or policy of the meaſure, obtained the aſſent of ſome, and others agreed to the vote, who, a few minutes before, declared it was againſt their private opinion and the ſenſe of their county. An attempt was made at the laſt to obtain a fair and equal repreſentation of the people at the next Convention, and the number of taxables was propoſed as the rule, by which to aſcertain the number of delegates each county ſhould elect.—The principle was admitted, no better rule was propoſed, and yet the motion failed. A compromiſe took place, and to pacify ſome counties, an increaſe of repreſentatives was given. Suppoſe the colony to contain 75,000 taxables, or 300,000 ſouls, of which 50,000 taxables, or 200,000 ſouls, live on the weſtern, and the reſidue on the eaſtern ſhore. By the preſent regulation two thirds of the taxables or ſouls, in the colony, will have 44, and one third will have 32, repreſentatives. Is this an equal and fair repreſentation? Is the injuſtice done to the larger counties is not obvious by the mode now adopted. The opinion of an individual, however ſupported by reaſon, juſtice and policy, will not avail againſt the ſuppoſed intereſts, or the paſſions and prejudices of men.—When the firſt great principles of a free government cannot be ſecured to the people, a man may reaſonably entertain fears and ſuſpicions, that matters of leſs conſequence, though eſſential to liberty, will not be obtained. It is obſerved, by the ingenious and learned Dr. Price, "that *civil liberty*, in its moſt perfect degree, can only be enjoyed in ſmall ſtates, where every member is capable of giving his ſuffrage in perſon, or of being choſen into public office. When a ſtate becomes numerous or extenſive it is [illegible] icable, and a diminution of liberty neceſſarily [illegible]. In a great ſtate, all the individuals that compoſe it cannot be admitted to an immediate participation in the powers of legiſlation and government, yet they may participate in theſe powers by a delegation of them to a body of repreſentatives. In this caſe it is evident that the ſtate will be ſtill *free* or *ſelf governed*; and that it will be *more or leſs ſo in proportion as it is more or leſs fairly and adequately repreſented*." The ſame gentleman remarks, "in order to a fair and equal government, there ought to be a fair and equal repreſentation of all that are governed; and as far as this is wanting in any government, it deviates from the principles of liberty, and becomes unjuſt and oppreſſive." It would be a waſte of time to add any thing more on this ſubject. The propoſition is ſelf evident, and if every reader is not convinced, all further reaſoning would be in vain. The ſame delegates that refuſed an equal repreſentation at the laſt will deny it at the next Convention, and our new conſtitution will be eſtabliſhed without the firſt vital principle of a free government: the gentlemen who withhold this right from the people ought not to be elected, or they ought to be inſtructed by their conſtituents.

In my firſt paper I remarked the natural propenſity of man to power, and the impropriety and danger of entruſting it long in the ſame hands. I informed you, that your Convention in July reſolved that, to prevent an abuſe of power from a continuance in the ſame hands, one half of the Council of Safety ſhould be left out at each ſucceeding Convention. You have been acquainted, that they [illegible] this reſolve as the rule of their conduct in [illegible] broke it at their May ſeſſion. No [illegible] given for the ſtrict obſervance of it at [illegible] palpable breach at another. No ſtate can long continue free without a ſteady and invariable adherence to ſuch a rule of conduct. At the laſt Convention, all the gentlemen (except one) of the late Council of Safety, were continued in power. I beg leave to enquire of the members of that Convention, why this repeated breach of their own reſolves?—Are their reſolutions to be binding on all the community but themſelves? I am the more alarmed at the conduct of continuing the ſame men in authority [illegible] conſideration. If the legiſlative ſhould [illegible] than one branch, a queſtion will ariſe [illegible] the other branches ſhall be choſen, and for what length of time. It may be proper that the delegates ſhould elect. Suppoſe they ſhould eſtabliſh two other branches, a council and a governor for life. I am afraid if the preſent delegates ſhould be elected, and your ſentiments not known to them, that they will eſtabliſh men in power, in whom your confidence will not be placed. In the choice of the firſt officers I have reaſon [illegible] preference will be given to themſelves, their [illegible] friends*. It remains with you to prevent [illegible] improper uſe of your power; be cautious whom you truſt, and ſtrictly enjoin every man to act in ſuch a manner, as that you may know what he does, and whom he nominates to the offices in government. The election by ballot precludes all knowledge of the voter, and if not aboliſhed may be abuſed. The practice will continue unleſs you expreſs your diſapprobation.

The writer of this paper will make no apology for the zealous [illegible] which he has lately addreſſed you; the liberties of [illegible]ative country are in imminent danger, he deems it criminal to be ſilent; he has no friends, no relatives to ſerve; no private intereſts to promote. He diſdains to temporize, he ſcorns to trim with any party. This paper is an evidence of the truth of this aſſertion. He wiſhes not to ſurvive the liberties of America.

If proud oppreſſion brings him to the grave,
And marks him dead, it ſet or ſhall mark a ſlave.

AN AMERICAN.

We are informed, that the following inſtructions were drawn up by the conferees appointed by the ſeveral battalions of militia of [illegible] county, and afterwards ſigned by a great [illegible] the inhabitants of the county, and in conſequence [illegible] in the late Convention.

TO CHARLES CARROLL, barriſter, SAMUEL CHASE, THOMAS JOHNSON, WILLIAM PACA, and CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, Eſquires, delegates in Convention for Anne-Arundel county.

Gentlemen,

WE, the freemen of Anne-Arundel county, taking into ſerious conſideration the preſent alarming ſituation of this province, have determined to exerciſe our unqueſtionable right of inſtructing our delegates in Convention: no apology is neceſſary; neither is any, we preſume, expected from us: from the very nature of the truſt, and the [illegible] ſubſiſting between conſtituent and repreſentative, the former is entitled to expreſs his ſentiments and to inſtruct the latter upon all points that may come under his conſideration as repreſentative.—We therefore inſtruct you as follows:

1ſt. That you move for and endeavour to obtain a reſolution in Convention, that the inſtructions given by the Convention in December laſt, and renewed by the May Convention, to the deputies of this province in Congreſs, be reſcinded, and the reſtrictions therein contained removed.

2dly. That you move for and endeavour to obtain a reſolution in Convention, that this province be united with the other twelve colonies repreſented in Congreſs, and that the deputies of this colony be authorized and directed to concur with the other united colonies, or a majority of them, in Congreſs, in declaring the United Colonies free and independent ſtates, and in forming ſuch further compact and confederation between them, in making foreign alliances, and in adopting ſuch other meaſures as ſhall be adjudged neceſſary for ſecuring the liberties of America, provided the ſole and excluſive right of regulating the internal government and police of this province be reſerved to the people thereof.

3dly. That you move for and endeavour to obtain a reſolution of Convention, that the exerciſe of every kind of authority under the crown of Great-Britain be now totally ſuppreſſed, and that a government be formed for this province under the authority of the people only.

4thly. That you move for and endeavour to obtain a reſolution of Convention, that a government for this province ought not to be formed and carried into execution by this preſent Convention.

5thly. That you move for and endeavour to obtain a reſolution of Convention, that a full and equal repreſentation of the people be appointed for a new Convention be immediately elected, with [illegible]wers to form and eſtabliſh a new government; [illegible] Convention to continue until the laſt day of December next, and ſuch government to be ſubject to ſuch alterations and amendments as the people may judge neceſſary.

6thly. That you move for and endeavour to obtain a reſolution of Convention, that a Council of Safety be appointed to exiſt during the intermediate time between the diſſolution of the preſent and the meeting of the next Convention, and alſo deputies to repreſent this province in Congreſs.

7thly. That you move for and endeavour to obtain a reſolution of Convention, that all public and private intereſt of monies ceaſe and determine during this time of general diſtreſs, ſuch monies only to be excepted as have been actually lent within the three laſt months, which ſhall be proved by the lender to have been lent within the time abovementioned, to the ſatisfaction of ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed to determine the ſame, and that country produce be a lawful tender for the intereſt of the ſame, at the market price, to be regulated by two unexceptionable freeholders upon oath, one to be appointed by each party.

8thly. That you move for and endeavour to obtain a reſolution of Convention, that the monies appropriated by act of aſſembly for opening, clearing, and ſtraitening the roads in this county, be immediately applied to the payment of the public charge of this county.

9thly. That you move for and endeavour to obtain a reſolution of Convention, that all rents may be paid, and ſhall be received, in country produce, at the ſame rates which ſuch commodities bore at the time ſuch contract was made or renewed; and the ſame to be ſet by the committees of obſervation [illegible] all other perſons are appointed.

10thly. That you move for a[illegible]avour to obtain a reſolution of Convention, that no perſon be allowed to bring fire-arms, or any other weapons offenſive or defenſive, to the enſuing election of delegates in Convention.

Anne-Arundel county, June 26, 1776.

AT a meeting of the deputies of the [illegible] battalions of militia of this county in con[illegible] at the houſe of Mr. John Ball, in the city of A[illegible]is,

It was propoſed, that the following do paſs as a reſolve of this committee:—That this committee do proceed to draw up a ſketch of a form of government for this province, to be laid before the people of this county, for their conſideration. A queſtion was put on the paſſage of the ſame, and determined in the affirmative.

For the affirmative:—Edward [illegible]aither, [illegible]homas Tillard, A. Warfield, James To[illegible]ilemon, [illegible]r. field, Vachel Gaither, Thomas [illegible]wood, [illegible]rd Cromwell, Thomas Mayo, Andrew Ellicot, Rezin Hammond, Matthias Hammond.

The following gentlemen declined voting on the above, conceiving that they had no power from their conſtituents for that purpoſe:—Thomas Dorſey, John Dorſey, E. Howard, Benj. Galloway, John Dorſey, ſon of Michael, Samuel Harriſon, jun. John Thomas, Joſeph Ellicot, Richard Stringer, Michael Rue.

The committee then adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

June 27, 1776.

Committee met according to adjournment.—The committee proceeded to take up the reſolve of yeſterday, reſpecting the drawing up a form of government for this province, to be laid before the people of this county for their conſideration. Whereupon the following forms of government was approved of by a majority of the committee, ordered to be publiſhed, and laid before the people of this county.

A FORM of GOVERNMENT propoſed for the conſideration of the people of ANNE-ARUNDEL county.

The right to legiſlate is in every member of the community; but, for the take of convenience, the exerciſe of ſuch right muſt be delegated to certain perſons, to be choſen by the people. When this choice is free, it is the peoples fault if they are not happy.

That the legiſlative may be ſo conſtituted as never to be able to form an intereſt of its own, ſeparate from the intereſt of the community at large, it is neceſſary its branches ſhould be independent of, and balance each other, all dependent on the people.

1. That there be choſen by the people a lower houſe, and that there be choſen by the people an upper houſe, theſe two bodies to form the legiſlative power.

It is eſſential to liberty, that the legiſlative, judicial, and executive powers of government be ſeparate from each other; for where they are united in the ſame perſon, or number of perſons there would be wanting that mutual [illegible] which is the principal ſecurity againſt the [illegible] arbitrary laws, and a wanton exerciſe of power [illegible]tion of them.

2. That there be a council of ſeven perſons, appointed [illegible] joint ballot of the two houſes of legiſlature, from their bodies, to hold the executive power.

3. That theſe ſeveral bodies, legiſlative and executive, hold their powers for one year; as annual elections are moſt friendly to liberty, and the oftener power reverts to the people, the greater will be the ſecurity for a faithful diſcharge of it.

4. That the vacancies created in either houſe of legiſlature, by the appointment of the council aforeſaid, be filled up by the people of ſuch counties where ſuch perſons were ſent from, that there may be always a full repreſentation of the people in both houſes of legiſlature.

5. That the judges of a provincial court, be annually appointed by joint ballot of the two houſes; alſo a clerk for the provincial office (having no ſecretary for that office as heretofore) with reaſonable fees for their reſpective ſervices.

6. That commiſſioners, clerk of loan office, attorney general, treaſurer, [illegible]or for land-office, judge, marſhal and clerk for court of admiralty, be annually appointed by the joint ballot of the two houſes of legiſlature.

7. That juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, clerks of counties, and ſurveyors, be annually choſen by the people of each county.

8. That the chancery buſineſs be done by the reſpective county courts, ſubject to an appeal to the council, who ſhall have power finally to determine on ſuch appeal.—The official buſineſs to be done by the reſpective clerks of each court, with reaſonable fees for their reſpective ſervices.

9. That there be annually choſen, by the people of each county, a perſon to ſerve as a regiſter of wills, granting letters of adminiſtration, &c. and that the buſineſs heretofore done by the commiſſary of this province, be done by the county courts, with an appeal to the council, with reaſonable fees for their reſpective ſervices.

10. That no fees be allowed to be taken agreeable to the old table, but that a new and equitable table of fees be eſtabliſhed.

11. That the trial by jury be held and kept ſacred, alſo the habeas corpus preſerved.

12. That no perſon ſhall be eligible to ſit in either houſe of legiſlature, or council, or congreſs, who holds any office of profit, or any penſion, [illegible] any profit, or any part of the profit there[illegible]ctly or indirectly, or who holds any office [illegible] military ſervice, or marine ſervice, either confidental or provincial.

13. That all officers of the regular or marine ſervice be appointed by the joint ballot of both houſes of legiſlature.

14. That the preſent reſolves of the conventions of this province, reſtricting ſuits at law, ſtand and remain during this time of public calamity.

15. That no ſtanding armies be kept up only in time of war.

16. That a well regulated militia be eſtabliſhed in this province, as being the beſt ſecurity for the preſervation of the lives, liberties and properties of the people.

17. That every militia company chuſe its own officers, battalions their field-officers, and the diſtrict battalions their brigadier-generals.

18. That adjutants, drummers and fifers, with drums and fifes, and cartouch-[illegible]ed at the public expence, for the differe[illegible]ons of militia; and guns for ſuch unarmed men [illegible] are not able to purchaſe the ſame.—And that the colonels of each battalion be empowered to cont[illegible] for the above, and procure the ſame, and draw on the treaſurer for the amount.

19. That a congreſs be appointed annually, and compoſed of members of each colony, to convene at any place they may agree on, as occaſion may require; to have power to adjuſt diſputes between colonies, regulate the affairs of trade, war, peace, alliances, &c.—reſerving to the people of each colon[illegible]e right of regulating the internal governm[illegible] thereof.—That there be ſeven deputies appointed by the joint ballot of the two houſes of legiſlature of this province, for congreſs annually, out of their bodies, and that the vacancies created in either houſe, by ſuch appointment, be forthwith filled up, by election, by the people of ſuch counties where ſuch members were ſent from—That there may be always a full repreſentation of the people in aſſembly as well as in c[illegible] the continuance of ſuch perſons in aſſembly, when public buſineſs requires their continual attendance in congreſs, would be nugatory, and ſerve only as a mark of reſpect, which could not compenſate for the injury done the public, by their abſence from either ſtation.

20. That all the votes and proceedings of the aſſembly be publiſhed, except ſuch parts as relate to military [illegible]ations, and meaſures taken to procure arms and ammunition; and that they ſit open, except when particular buſineſs requires their being private.—and that the votes and proceedings of congreſs be publiſhed, except as aforeſaid.

21. That an oath be taken by every perſon who ſhall hold an office of profit or truſt, to bear true be

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* *About 50 out of 80 of the preſent Convention are field officers in our militia.*

faithful, maintain and support the constitution, and to the utmoſt of his power promote the intereſt of the people.--Such conſtitution however, to be ſubject to be changed, or altered, or amended, from time to time by the people, as they may judge neceſſary.

22. That all monies to be raiſed on the people be by a fair and equal aſſeſſment, in proportion to every perſon's eſtate--and that the unjuſt mode of taxation by the poll, heretofore uſed be aboliſhed; and that aſſeſſors be choſen by the people of each diſtrict in each county annually.

Signed per order of the committee,

BRICE [redacted] WORTHINGTON, chairman.

In CONVENTION, 29 June, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the bills of credit iſſued by the Congreſs and the Conventions of this province, be received by the commiſſioners of the loan office in payment of any intereſt due to the ſaid office.

July 6, 1776.

Reſolved, That a bounty of one ſhilling, common money, be paid by the council of ſafety for every buſhel of ſalt imported into this colony, and delivered above Point Lookout, before the firſt day of March next, and that the importer be allowed to ſell the ſame at any price, not exceeding 7s 6d. common money, per buſhel.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DU[redacted]L, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, July 9, 1776.

WANTED immediately, for the uſe of the province, three thouſand four hundred canteens, or wooden bottles to hold one quart each; three thouſand four hundred knapſacks with havreſacks; three thouſand four hundred priming wires and bruſhes; and five hundred ſmall iron pots, or kettles with bales, to anſwer the purpoſe of camp kettles. Any perſon or perſons willing to contract for ſupplying the ſame, are deſired to ſend their propoſals to the council of ſafety as ſoon as poſſible.

July 10, 1776.

WANTED immediately a number of labourers.--Perſons applying to the commanding officer of the artillery at Annapolis for that purpoſe, will meet with encouragement.

WANTED immediately, for the ſervice of the province, an armourer.--Any perſon of ſkill in that buſineſs, by applying to the council of ſafety, will meet with encouragement.

By order,

R. Ridgely, aſſiſt. clk.

In CONVENTION, May 22, 1776.

RESOLVED, That a public ſalt-work be erected on or near the Bay, near the mouth of Patowmack, and another on the ſea board of this province; and that the ſaid works be carried on on the public account, under the management and direction of ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the council of ſafety for the time being; and that any ſum of public money, not exceeding the ſum of five hundred pounds, may, by order of the ſaid Council of Safety, be expended in erecting and carrying on each of the ſaid works.

Extract from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clk.

In COUNCIL of SAFETY, June 10, 1776.

ALL perſons who are willing to undertake the erecting and carrying on ſalt-works, agreeable to the above reſolve of the late Convention, are requeſted to attend the council, and give in their propoſals, which will be duly attended to.

By order,

G. DUVALL, clk.

Annapolis, July 11, 1776.

LOST in this city, within theſe three days, either by being dropt in ſome part of it, or being ſtolen out of a draw in the houſe of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Eſq; one ſheet of the Convention paper currency of the laſt impreſſion, value £. 19 5 0. Any perſon having found the ſaid ſheet of money, who will bring it to the ſubſcriber, may receive THREE POUNDS reward, or any larger ſum that may be deemed adequate to their honeſty.

Or ſuppoſing the ſaid ſheet to be ſtolen--any perſon having bills of a large denomination offered to them by negroes or other ſervants, by which means the thief can be diſcovered, ſuch perſon ſhall receive TEN POUNDS reward on the conviction.

WILLIAM DEARDS.

I INTEND to leave this province the firſt convenient opportunity.

4w COLIN CAMPBELL.

July 15, 1776.

FOUND on the road near capt. James Tootell's, on the ſixth inſtant, by a negro belonging to the ſubſcriber, three pair of ſilver buckles. The owner, by proving his property and paying charges of this advertiſement, may have them again.

3w WILLIAM WOODWARD, ſen.

Weſt-River, July 13, 1776

A QUANTITY of white oak and other timber, either to be ſold or worked up on halves, at the ſubſcriber's plantation on Weſt River in Anne-Arundel county, where a few able negroes are wanted on hire, by the month or year. For further information apply to Philip Thomas, Eſq; or

JOSEPH PEMBERTON.

THREE PENCE per pound is given for fine white LINEN RAGS, and one penny per pound for coarſe, by the Printer hereof.

Annapolis, July 9, 1776.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber on the 24th of June, a dark gray mare, about 7 years old, ſhe is near 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſwitch'd tail with a hanging mane; as ſhe has been accuſtomed to work in the plough may probably have ſome marks of the harneſs. She paces, trots and canters pleaſantly, and has a number of dark coloured ſpots, particularly on the rump and legs. Whoever will bring her home, or give information of her ſo that ſhe may be had, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

June 30, 1776.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, the following ſervants and ſlaves, viz. Peter Ingles, a Scotſman; negroes Joe and Summer; ſay they belong to Arthur Wheatly of Dorſet county. Benj. Lennon, an Iriſhman, ſays he belongs to capt. Ewing of ſaid county. Negro Adam, ſays he belongs to Levin Woolford of ſaid county. The above ſervants and ſlaves came down the Bay in a batteau, painted red; their maſters are deſired to take them away and pay charges to

3w HUGH HOPEWELL, [redacted] St. Mary's co.

Annapolis, July 2, 1776.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber's plantation, called the Seven Mounts, at the mouth of Magotty river in Anne-Arundel county, the following indented ſervants, viz.

JOSEPH MOSS, an Engliſh ſeaman, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, black hair and ruddy complexion: had on an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers and a ſea hat.

MICHAEL DELANEY, an Iriſh farmer, 5 feet ſeven inches high, a thick well ſet fellow, dark hair and complexion: had on an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers and a worſted cap.

JOHN NEWLAND, an Engliſhman, bred up a waiter, about 23 years old. 5 feet 8 inches high, ruddy complexion and brown hair: had on an oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, a fan-tail caſtor hat, an old ſuperfine crimſon coloured cloth coat with gold baſket buttons; but as he took other cloaths with him, it is probable he or they may change their dreſs and names.

They went off in a new clinch-work boat 10 or 12 feet keel, with a ſail made of an oſnabrig ſheet. Newland is fond of ſtrong drink, and when ſo is very talkative. Whoſoever will bring the ſaid ſervants to Robert Heath, overſeer at the ſubſcriber's ſaid plantation, or ſecure them in the public jails of this province, ſhall receive a reward of 15 pounds currency, or 5 pounds for either of them.

3w WILLIAM WORTHINGTON.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Fort Frederick Furnace, July 1, 1776.

RAN away laſt night, two ſervant men, viz.

STEPHEN RICHARDS, a convict, has been four years in the country, a miner, born in Cornwall, a little fellow not exceeding 5 feet 5 or 7 inches high, hard featured and pitted with the ſmall-pox, is bow legged and wears his hair tied: had on and took with him a country linen ſhirt and trouſers cotton jacket died brown, a country linſey ditto, country ſhoes, broad braſs buckles, and a good felt hat; he is about 28 years of age.

JOHN JONES, an indented ſervant, has been in the country about 15 months, born in Wales, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has been brought up about iron works and is acquainted with the different branches of the buſineſs, dark complexion and pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſhort curled black hair, has a four look, ſmall eyes, ſpeaks broken Engliſh: had on and took with him one oſnabrig ſhirt, blue cotton trouſers, blue upper jacket, one under ditto made of Welch cotton with ſleeves, an old caſtor hat, and half worn ſhoes and buckles.

Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and brings them home, or ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber gets them again, ſhall receive if 20 miles from home 20 s. if 30 miles 30 s. if 40 miles 40 s. for each, if 60 miles the above reward including what the law allows.

tf DENTON JACQUES.

I HEREBY give notice to the repreſentatives of the eſtate of James Maccubbin, deceaſed, that unleſs they indemnify me by the 22d inſtant, from the claims of the creditors againſt ſaid eſtate, I will expoſe the ſame to ſale in order to diſcharge the ſaid claims.

3w WILLIAM WOODWARD, admr.

WANTED at Fort Frederick furnace and J. J. Forge in Frederick county, a large quantity of cord wood cut. Any perſons that are willing to hire their negroes for that purpoſe, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. Lancelot Jacques in Annapolis, or to the ſubſcriber living at the works.

DENTON JACQUES.

Annapolis, June 19. 1776.

WANTED TO HIRE IMMEDIATELY,

A SINGLE MAN, who underſtands waiting at table, and can write a good hand. Such a perſon, of good character, may hear of a place, where good encouragement will be given, by applying to the printer hereof.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, June 12, 1776.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcribers, the following Engliſh ſervant men, viz.

JOHN FERGUSON (who frequently went by the name of FOX, from the colour of his hair, it being very red), about 20 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, thin viſage, pitted with the ſmall-pox: had on and took with him, when he went away, two check ſhirts, one oſnabrig jacket, one frize ditto, two pair of oſnabrig trouſers, and a half worn ſtraw hat lined with green ſilk, and had a green ribbon round the crown.

HENRY PRATT, about 20 years of age, who profeſſes the art of cookery, a little pitted with the ſmall pox, ſhort black hair, very thin viſage: had on and took with him, when he went away, one white cloth jacket, one oſnabrig ditto, two check ſhirts, two pair of oſnabrig trouſers, a new pair of pumps, and an old caſtor hat.

RICHARD CARRINGTON, about 23 years of age, by trade a cabinet maker, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, very much pitted with the ſmall-pox, ſtoops in his ſhoulders, ſhort light coloured hair, very talkative when in liquor: had on and took with him, when he went away, a ſhort brown cloth coat trimmed with white metal buttons, one bath coating jacket, one pair of oſnabrig trouſers, two brown ſheeting ſhirts; he alſo took with him a ſilver mounted cutteau with a white bone hilt, the blade very ſtrait and badly poliſhed, and the ſcabbard half finiſhed.

There was alſo taken from the Dock the ſame night, a yellow bottom BOAT, about 25 feet keel, with black bends and gunwales, not finiſhed in the cabbin, no hatches, and the ſails but indifferent; the fore-ſail much longer than the main-ſail, the main gaff much too long; the property of Gilbert Middleton, one of the ſubſcribers; and it is ſuppoſed that they went off in that boat, as John Ferguſon frequently went in her as a hand. It is probable that they may quit the boat and paſs for deſerters from lord Dunmore, knowing that ſuch are much countenanced throughout this continent.

Whoever takes up ſaid ſervants and ſecures them, and the boat, ſo that the owners may get them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or if the ſervants only are taken and brought home, or ſecured ſo that the owners may get them again, ſhall receive ten pounds, or in proportion for any of them, or five pounds for ſecuring the boat, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

GILBERT MIDDLETON,
or
tf [redacted] SHAW & CHISHOLM.

Patuxent Iron Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING deſirous of ſettling the eſtate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceaſed, we requeſt all ſuch as are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Alſo all perſons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months ſtanding, are requeſted to come immediately and make payment; and thoſe who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and ſettle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requeſts are not complied with, we ſhall take ſuch methods as will compel a ſettlement, without reſpect to perſons, although it will be diſagreeable to

tf [redacted] SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the widow M'Donall's, between Baltimore and Annapolis, on Thurſday night the 13th of March, out of the fodder houſe, a bay horſe, about 14 hands and an half high, paces, trots, and gallops, marked C S on his left ſhoulder. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and brings him to capt. Samuel Maynard's at Herring-Creek, or to William Hayes, Fell's Point, Baltimore, ſhall receive the above reward, and [redacted] charges paid if brought home.

Charles county, May 31, 1776.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of Phil, who ſays he belongs to Robert Smith, living in Frederick county; the fellow is well known here, having ſome time ago lived with one Peter Green of this county, who (as I underſtand) ſold him to ſaid Smith. His maſter is deſired to pay charges and take him from

WILLIAM HANSON, ſheriff.

June 6, 1776.

THE copartnerſhip of the ſubſcribers being now at an end, all perſons indebted are deſired to ſettle their accounts either by bond or note; thoſe that do not comply by the 20th of July, may depend on application being made to the committee of licence, without reſpect to perſons.

w3 JAMES LEATCH,
GILBERT IRELAND.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun. treaſurer of the Weſtern-ſhore, will give conſtant attendance at his office in Weſt-ſtreet, Annapolis, to give in exchange bills of credit emitted by the Provincial Convention of Maryland the ſeventh day of December, 1775, for thoſe emitted by the Convention the twenty-ſixth day of July, 1775.

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